



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Handwritten initials

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/928,577	08/13/2001	Travis J. Parry	10007333-1	7880

7590 03/07/2006
HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
Intellectual Property Administration
P.O. Box 272400
Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400

EXAMINER

HAILU, TADESSE

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2173

DATE MAILED: 03/07/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No. 09/928,577	Applicant(s) PARRY, TRAVIS J.	
Examiner Tadesse Hailu	Art Unit 2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 January 2006.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.
- 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1,2,4-15 and 21-25 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1,2,4-15 and 21-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is in response to the Amendment submitted/entered on January 3, 2006 for the above identified application number 09/928,577.

2. The pending claims 1-2, 4-15, and 21-25 are examined herein as follows:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-2, 4-15, 21, 22, and 24-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wood et al (U.S. Pat No 6,453,127) in view of Roosen et al (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0036793) and further in view of Levine et al (U.S. Pat No. 5,726,883).

With regard to claim 1:

As illustrated in Fig. 4, Wood discloses a basic user interface display page for a printer 15 (see Fig. 1). Again, as shown in Fig. 4, there are sets of parameters that can be customized by an operator/user (column 3, lines 22-32).

Wood also discloses a web browser 20 of remote workstation 11 or a web browser 31 of workstation 30 initiates a request to web server 32 of to send via

HTTP connection 18 a displayed web page to web browser 20, which may includes one or more

Wood also discloses initiating a remote request (from workstation 11, Fig. 1) over said network (Internet 21, Fig. 1) for a web page (via web browser 20) from said web server (web server 32, Fig. 2), said web page associated with at least one software application (e.g., java applet 21), Fig. 2), said at least one software application configured (set up) to provide customizable control panel functionality for controlling operations of said printing device (column 3, lines 24-63, Fig. 4, column 5, lines 3-53; column 6, lines 66-column 7, lines 20).

Wood also discloses transmitting said web page over said network (column 4, lines 34-52; column 6, lines 66-column 7, lines 20; Fig. 2).

Wood also discloses downloading and displaying said web page using said web browser (Abstract, column 6, lines 1-10).

Wood also discloses downloading said at least one software application using said web browser in response to downloading said web page (Abstract, column 2, lines 67-column 3, lines 8; column 10, lines 46-55).

Furthermore, while Wood describes the web server residing at computer 30 (column 2, lines 49-65), but Wood does not disclose, "a web server incorporated in a printing device and linked to said network," as required by claim 1. However, Roosen discloses several implementations of a web-enabled features similar to current invention, in which Roosen describes that the web server need not be

Art Unit: 2173

resident at each workstations (Roosen, Fig. 2B), Rather, the web server may be built (or incorporated) into each printer (Roosen, Fig. 2C, paragraph 111).

Roosen and Wood are from analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor, that is, web-enabled remote printer control. Although the web server is not placed within the printing device in Wood, at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to place the web server within the printing device as described by Roosen because this implementation (i.e., placing web server at the printing device) is suitable for environments containing only one or more or a small number of printers (see Roosen, paragraph 111).

Wood as modified with Roosen further discloses customizing a printer control panel using said at least one software application (column 3, lines 24-63, Fig. 4). Wood further describes that said software application (e.g., supervisory application, Java applet 21) which resides at the user machine may be used in changing the configuration of the control panel functionality and control of operations of said printing device (column 2, lines 49-65, column 3, lines 24-63, Fig. 4, column 4, lines 8-33, column 5, lines 3-53; column 6, lines 66-column 7, lines 20).

Wood as modified with Roosen further discloses that the User interface software that is resident on each computer 30, 30' allows a user to interface with the respective copier/printer for setting up (configuring) a print job. An example of a set of parameters that can be selected by the user can be seen in FIG.4, which is

Art Unit: 2173

a basic user interface display page for the printer 15. As can be seen from the display page, a user has choice selections across a top row to select various job operations such as scan, print, assemble, manage, reset, proof set, and send/start. The claim calls for "configuring a printer control panel using said at least one software application by selecting one or more features for controlling said printing device to include in said printer control panel while excluding unselected ones of said one or more features from user selection for controlling said printing device through said printer control panel." While Wood as modified with Roosen discloses a user interface comprising selectable features or set of parameters (Fig. 4), but Wood as modified with Roosen is not clear whether the unselected features or parameters are removed from display or not. Levine et al discloses a method of customizing control interface for devices on a network. Levine further describes user will be able to configure the Control Panel as desired using a Feature Library and after configuring the panel the user may save it with a single button press (column 8, lines 49-67). The user adds or deletes features by selecting a Saved Control Panel. This selection retrieves that Saved Control Panel's features and programming into the window (column 9, lines 1-34).

Levine further describes that the Feature Library allows an operator to easily assemble electronically an array of features to most effectively support many kinds of jobs. Customization is enabled via a scaled representation of a control panel, features added or deleted through simple on/off selectors, menus, and object drop

Art Unit: 2173

and drag adjustable properties to change presentation styles and positioning of features. These dialog mechanisms enable different control panels to be created and used on the same product, and customers can easily devise their own customized control panels (column 5, lines 32-41).

Levine and Wood as modified with Roosen are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor, customizable control panel interface for printing/copier device.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to provide the user interface screen or panel (Fig. 4) of Wood as modified with Roosen with the customizable and configurable user interface or panel of Levine. The suggestion /motivation for doing so would have been to provide a screen display that enable an operator to customize operator controls, wherein the overall result is a dialog with greater simplicity, set up efficiency, and tailor ability. Users choose one of any number of control panels available on the system to set up a job. The multiple control panel concepts are extended to great advantage for feature rich multifunctional system (Levine, column 6, lines 32-42).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Wood as modified with Roosen with Levine to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

With regard to claim 2:

Wood in view of Roosen and Levine further discloses providing a library of selectable printing features by said at least one software application (column 3,

Art Unit: 2173

lines 22-31, column 6, lines 66-column 7, lines 8). For example, as illustrated in Fig. 4, a library of selectable printing features are shown, such features includes side imaged, collate, and paper, image quality, and so forth. Wood further discloses additional display options for selection of print job information features or templates (column 3, lines 14-65).

With regard to claim 4:

Wood in view of Roosen and Levine further discloses that each of said printing features (column 3, lines 54-65) of said library of selectable printing is associated with an identifier (column 3, lines 14-65), and wherein said selecting comprises selecting said at least one printing feature on the basis of said identifier (column 3, lines 22-31; lines 54-65).

With regard to claim 5:

Wood in view of Roosen and Levine further discloses providing a workstation configured with said web browser (column 4, lines 49-52). As illustrated in Fig. 2, workstation 11 configured with said web browser 20, and workstation 30 configured with web browser 31 (Fig. 2).

With regard to claim 6:

Wood in view of Roosen and Levine further discloses storing said at least one printing feature (column 6, lines 41-54).

With regard to claim 7:

Wood in view of Roosen and Levine further discloses that said storing comprises storing said at least one printing feature in a memory component of said printing device 15 in job image buffer 24 (Fig. 2, column 6, lines 41-54; column 6, lines 66-column 7, lines 20).

With regard to claim 8:

Wood in view of Roosen and Levine further discloses that the customizing a previously stored printer control panel, said previously stored printer control panel accessed from said memory component of said printing device or said workstation. For example, user can access/open a saved job and customizes the saved control/panel (column 3, lines 40-43; column 6, lines 22-34).

With regard to claim 9:

Wood in view of Roosen and Levine further discloses accessing said previously stored printer control panel using at least one of a PIN or a password (column 6, lines 3-18).

With regard to claim 10:

Wood in view of Roosen and Levine further discloses arranging said at least one printing feature in a user-determined configuration prior to said storing (column 3, lines 40-43).

With regard to claim 11:

Wood in view of Roosen and Levine further discloses arranging said at least one printing feature on a graphical user interface displayed within said web browser (column 5, lines 3-35).

With regard to claim 12:

Wood in view of Roosen and Levine further discloses that said web browser comprises a java-enabled Web browser (column 1, lines 46-59; column 4, lines 53-66).

With regard to claim 13:

Wood in view of Roosen and Levine further discloses executing said at least software application using a Java Virtual Machine platform on said workstation (column 4, lines 53-66; column 6, lines 6-15).

With regard to claim 14:

Wood in view of Roosen and Levine further discloses that said initiating said remote request over said network comprises initiating said remote request over the Internet (column 2, lines 49-column 3, lines 32; column 4, lines 34-52, and Figs. 1 and 2).

With regard to claim 15:

Wood discloses a system (Fig. 1) for customizing a printer control panel (column 3, lines 24-63, Fig. 4).

Wood also discloses at least one workstation (e.g., Workstation 11, Figs 1 or 2) configured for communicating (via http connection 18, Fig. 2) with said network

Art Unit: 2173

Internet 21), said at least one workstation (Workstation 11) having a web browser (web browser 20, Fig. 2) thereon.

Furthermore, while Wood describes the web server residing at computer 30 (column 2, lines 49-65), but Wood does not disclose “a printing device incorporating a web server, said web server linked to a network,” and linked to said network” as required by claim 1. However, Roosen discloses several implementations of a web-enabled features similar to current invention, in which Roosen describes that the web server need not be resident at each workstations (Roosen, Fig. 2B), Rather, the web server may be built (or incorporated) into each printer (Roosen, Fig. 2C, paragraph 111).

Roosen and Wood are from analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor, that is, web-enabled remote printer control. Although the web server is not placed within the printing device in Wood, at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to place the web server within the printing device as described by Roosen because this implementation (i.e., placing web server at the printing device) is suitable for environments containing only one or more or a small number of printers (see Roosen, paragraph 111).

Wood as modified by Roosen further discloses at least one software application (Java applet 21, Fig. 2) transmissible by said web server (32) and accessible by said web browser (20). But Wood as modified by Roosen does not

Art Unit: 2173

clearly show “ said at least on software application configured to provide for selection of one or more features for controlling said printing device to include in the printer control panel and configured to exclude unselected ones of said on or more features form user selection for controlling said printing device through the printer control panel through user input on said at least one workstation” as required in clam 15.

While Wood as modified with Roosen discloses a user interface comprising selectable features or set of parameters (Fig. 4), but Wood as modified with Roosen is not clear whether the unselected features or parameters are removed from display or not. Levine et al discloses a method of customizing control interface for devices on a network. Levine further describes user will be able to configure the Control Panel as desired using a Feature Library and after configuring the panel the user may save it with a single button press (column 8, lines 49-67). The user adds or deletes features by selecting a Saved Control Panel. This selection retrieves that Saved Control Panel's features and programming into the window (column 9, lines 1-34).

Levine further describes that the Feature Library allows an operator to easily assemble electronically an array of features to most effectively support many kinds of jobs. Customization is enabled via a scaled representation of a control panel, features added or deleted through simple on/off selectors, menus, and object drop and drag adjustable properties to change presentation styles and positioning of

Art Unit: 2173

features. These dialog mechanisms enable different control panels to be created and used on the same product, and customers can easily devise their own customized control panels (column 5, lines 32-41).

Levine and Wood as modified with Roosen are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor, customizable control panel interface for printing/copier device.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to provide the user interface screen or panel (Fig. 4) of Wood as modified with Roosen with the customizable and configurable user interface or panel of Levine. The suggestion /motivation for doing so would have been to provide a screen display that enable an operator to customize operator controls, wherein the overall result is a dialog with greater simplicity, set up efficiency, and tailor ability. Users choose one of any number of control panels available on the system to set up a job. The multiple control panel concepts are extended to great advantage for feature rich multifunctional system (Levine, column 6, lines 32-42).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Wood as modified with Roosen with Levine to obtain the invention as specified in claim 15.

With regard to claim 21:

Independent claim 21 corresponds generally to independent claim 1 and recites similar features. In addition to claim 1, claim 21 further recites at least one

Art Unit: 2173

other network device. Wood as modified with Roosen and Levine disclose a plurality of network devices at least including one other printer, e.g., printer 15, 15', or 15") (Wood, Fig. 1).

With regard to claim 22:

Wood in view of Roosen and Levine disclose that said at least one other network device comprises a printing device, e.g., printer 15, 15', or 15") (Wood, Fig. 1).

With regard to claim 24:

Wood in view of Roosen and Levine further disclose that said at least one software application configured to provide customizable control panel functionality comprises identifying the availability and status of said at least one network device (Wood, column 3, lines 66-column 4, lines 7, column 5, lines 25-35).

With regard to claim 25:

Wood in view of Roosen and Levine further disclose that said at least one software application configured to provide customizable control panel (e.g., Fig. 4) functionality comprises providing links to the at least one other network device (Wood, column 3, lines 24-63, Fig. 4).

4. Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wood et al (US Pat No 6,453,127) in view of Roosen et al (US Pub. No. 2002/0036793) and Levine et al (U.S. Pat No. 5,726,883) as applied to claim 21 above, and further in view of Jackson (US Pub No. 2002/0131072).

While Wood in view of Roosen and Levine discloses that said web server incorporated in a printing device may communicate with said at least one other network device (Wood, e.g., other printer 15', or 15", Fig. 2) in a client/server arrangement or architecture. But Wood in view of Roosen and Levine does not describe said architecture as a peer-to-peer network as required in claim 23. However, Jackson discloses a peer-to-peer architecture. Jackson further discloses web server communicating with other device in a peer-to-peer relationship (Jackson, paragraph 39).

Wood, Roosen, Levine and Jackson are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor, controlling a networked device, e.g., printing device.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use peer-to-peer architecture of Jackson in place of Wood in view of Roosen and Levine because as suggested in Jackson one using peer-to-peer architecture will be benefit than other arrangement architecture (Jackson, paragraph 39).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Wood, Roosen, and Levin with Jackson to obtain the invention as specified in claim 23.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 15 and 21 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

CONCLUSION

Art Unit: 2173

6. The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111(c) to consider these references fully when responding to this action. The documents cited therein teach at least the amended portions of claims 1, 15 and 21. Murata (U.S. Pat No. 6,924,902) discloses a control panel (e.g., window) displaying only the selected feature options (Fig. 19) and removing the unselected ones (compare Fig. 18 with Fig. 19). Alimpich et al (6,344,859) also discloses similar teaching that is removing the unselected feature options from display (Figs. 2, 6, 8A-8C and 9).

7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will

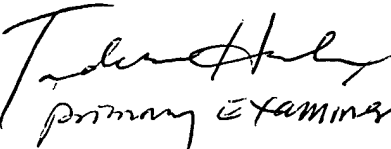
Art Unit: 2173

the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Tadesse Hailu, whose telephone number is (571) 272-4051. The Examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 10:30 – 7:00 ET. If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca, can be reached at (571) 272-4048 Art Unit 2173.

9. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Patent Examiner
Tadesse Hailu
3/3/06



primary examiner